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The Journal believes that every Republive to regret it and to admit that he made | sphere, but you have misconstrued the law

Mr. Balfour has not yet patched up h along fairly well without one for awhile. The King is daily doing business at the old stand.

The News has not yet seen fit to declare that either Holtzman or Hitz would make about is that Bookwalter is not at all satisfactory to the News.

What's this? The mayor of Springfield gambling? If an indictment of can be made to stick, there may be avenues open to compel the enforcement of law by all public officers. The case will be watched with interest throughout the

It seems that that tyrannical corporation the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just won long and expensive legal fight against certain collection agencies that had garnisheed \$30,000 in wages belonging to about 1,500 employes of the company. We should have the opinions of Bryan and Debs and Tom Johnson on this action.

The esteemed News is greatly exercised over the fact that some Republican State officers, temporarily residing here, are taking part in the city campaign, but it quite approves of Mr. Stewart, of Chicago, chairman of the Prohibition national committee, "Attathing to beat Bookwalter."

The Czar and Franz Josef are in conferthe Balkan situation, and long run, the outcome will be quiet extension of Austrian authority eastward and of Russian authority southward. While this might not be the best solution the difficulty, almost anything would be better than the carnival of assassination and massacre which seems to be the net result of rule by the Porte and a job lot half-civilized, quasi-independent monarch-

The burning of mail cars is becoming an sleeping cars, and there is no reason why mail cars cannot be built in the same way.

Former Criminal Judge Cox comes to the prosecutor. The judge was in the same boat, but he did not pull the working oar.

The committee on boundaries of presbyand liberal

tion and government are concerned there shall be no distinction between white and | Public Works. Haugh was foolish enough how a Christian church could reach any

THE LABOR LEADERS' ADDRESS.

The address of the labor leaders to organ ized labor is a fairly good piece of special pleading, but it is disingenuous in some points and conspicuously weak in others. To say that "any attempt to cripple the right of labor to strike in defense of our rights simply means labor's enslavement' is disingenuous because no person denies the right of workmen to strike if they wish to, or is trying to cripple that right. The main points dealt with are the eight-hour day, government by injunction and the open shop. As to the first, their contention is not unreasonable, and, judging from the present drift of public sentiment and legislation, they will probably carry their point before long. Several of the States have made advances towards an eight-hour working day, and employers seem to be preparing for it. Whether the United States car hold its own in the race with other countries for commercial supremacy under an eighthour-day system is somewhat doubtful, bu it looks as if the experiment would have to On the question of injunctions the address

admits that "the writ, in its proper sphere is a right and protection," but it insists that the courts have carried it out of its proper sphere. "It is not the use," says th address, "but the abuse, of the writ of injunction against which we protest, which is in direct conflict with the rights guaranteed to our people by the Constitution of our country." Again, the address says the mer in the organized labor movement "have no desire for immunity from the laws governing other citizens, but they most emphatically resent and protest against the actions of courts convicting men for acts which they have the legal right to perform." Al of this and more on the same line is simply an attack on the courts for their alleged misconstruction of the law. In effect it claims that the labor leaders know the law of injunction better than the judges of our lican who votes any other than the Repub- | courts do. It says to the judges, the writ of injunction is all right in its proper and misapplied the writ. It implies, further, that not the courts, but organized labor, is the proper judge of how far it may go in interfering with the rights of others. We are told that "the American principle of equal justice before the law is being violated day after day," and that "the relic of antiquated judicial tyranny are being revived" to oppress organized labor. This simply a form of asserting that learned judges do not know the law as well as the leaders of organized labor do. Such a con tention is ridiculous.

The address opposes "the open shop" the ground that "it makes agreement with employers impracticable, if not impossible for the union cannot be responsible for the nonunionists, whose conduct often renders the terms of the agreement ineffective and nugatory." The complaint of employers has been that union men themselves often violate their agreements, though the tendency in recent years is to much better observance of them. This argument against the open shop is a weak one compared with the con tention of employers for the right of hiring whom they please, and that of nonunion men for the right to work. The open shop | the administration of Mayor Bookwalter recognizes the individual and equal rights of men. It is essentially an American idea in that it accepts and asserts the freedom of labor and the rights of workingmen, as well as of those of employers. It has behind it all the forces of democratic institutions and government, and it is bound to win. To say that the open shop is incompatible with coming here to boom Hitz for mayor, organized labor is equivalent to saying that organized labor is incompatible with individual rights. In taking ground against the open shop the leaders have committed themselves to a losing cause and against a principle that is sure to prevail in the long run.

CHICAGO'S CIVIL SERVICE.

Information more or less interesting concerning municipal government in Chicago flows in simultaneously from two widely different sources just now. Lincoln Steffens, who has acquired not a little reputathings in the various municipal governments he has studied, tells us that Chicago is on the way to reform, though there ar still many very absurd incongruities. However, he points out that the Chicago civilservice law is the best in the country, and that a committee of the board of aldermen out a whisper of graft or bribery. He might also point to the fact that the city is compelling the railroads to elevate their tracks without hint of anything but straight busi-

At the same time comes Mayor Carter with the declaration that the City Hall is full of grafters; that he knows it but cannot prove it, and that he is prevented from turning them out, bag and baggage, by the limitations of the civil-service law. Mr. Harrison is personally an honest man, at least, nobody has ever charged that he took advantage of his position make money for himself or his friends, but he has ambitions that may possibly twist his views about the limitations put upon play havoc with the civil-service of any to produce presumptive evidence of dishonesty in administration, where such dis-

honesty really exists. It is possible that Harrison is entirely honest in his view, but at best it is a very narrow and short-sighted one, and neither Chicago nor any other city that has an effective civil-service law is likely to let go

A BOOMERANG STORY.

A story published by the News yesterday, Bookwalter, really reflects credit on during the city campaign two years ago ment. The committee and that if Haugh would "go halves" with

the Democratic member on the Board of to buy this alleged gold brick from a man who had no authority to speak for Mr. Bookwalter, and who by his own confession was engineering a corrupt deal. Haugh put up \$500, but after the election he found that Seibert's promise was worthless and that Mr. Bookwalter had never heard of the transaction and had no idea of appointing him and that no person authorized to speak for Mr. Bookwalter had ever heard of it. Then, when he complained that he had lost caste with his party by working for the Republican ticket and had lost his money too, the whole amount of his contribution was returned to him. The transaction reflects very discreditably on Seibert and Haugh, but does not touch Mr. Bookwalter nor affect him in the slightest degree. On the contrary, the plain inference is that as soon as he heard of the transaction he repudiated it, together with Seibert's promise to Haugh, and directed that the latter's contribution to the campaign fund, which had been made ostensibly in good faith, should be returned to him, as was done. During Mr. Taggart's three administrations it was notorious that every so-called Republican appointed on his boards was a Taggart man, and it was common talk that most of them paid for their appointments by contributions to the Taggart campaign fund and by political services, but no person ever heard of such a transaction being repudiated by Mayor Taggart or of any contribution to his campaign fund being returned. By bringing out this story two years after the transacself as a man who was willing to betray knows. his party and obtain an office by illegitimate means and has placed Mr. Bookwalter in the light of one who repudiated the crooked transaction as soon as it was brought to his knowledge, Assuming story to be true, it is damaging to the principal actors in the transaction, but very creditable to Mr. Bookwalter. Of all the trim mines became his. He invested his trumped-up charges brought against him

The Journal approves the idea of having a special exhibit of the city in separate building at the St. Louis World's Fair, but it does not approve of the proposition that the council appropriate money to carry out the idea. The idea itself is commendable, and, if intelligently carried out, might result in a creditable display and good advertisement for the city, but its execution is entirely outside of field of city government. The council has no more right to appropriate public money for that purpose than it would have for any other purpose disconnected with the city government. If the suggestion is to be carried out at all, and it is worth carrying out, the expense should be defrayed by private subscription or the money raised in some other way than by voting it out of the public treasury.

That there is considerable disaffection the Republican party at present, regarding the city election, and that, too, among very intelligent class, is not to be denied. Its existence is creditable to the which always encourages independence of thought and action. The Journal is of opinion that the causes for the disaffection have been greatly exaggerated and that not sufficient weight is given to the arguments that make for a Republican victory. If has not been all that could be desired in every respect few city administrations are, and dissatisfied Republicans would do well to consider if it is not better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they vanced nor anything gained in city, county,

The Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, now in session at Marion, is said to be one of the largest ever held, and that means much, for they have always been well attended. The denomination is quite strong in this State and each of the three divisions, the Orthodox Friends, the "Hicksites" and the "Wilburites" have Yearly Meetings in Indiana. Not many persons are aware that the Friends are an active missionary body, supporting missions many foreign countries and among the Indians of the United States and Alaska. education and have nearly a dozen board-States, including Earlham College, at Richmond, all of which are well supported.

"I am honest in my belief," says W. N. Harding, "that no man could have done more to please the people of this city than Mayor Bookwalter has done." Curious what powers of belief some people have!-

Sure, and didn't reformer Keach write to your best to fill your trying as thankless position?"

There are few, if any, more sensible charities than the Day Nursery, estabers must toil away from home during the day. The fair for its benefit should be lib-

The "piece de resistance" of Chicago's houses. That is where they got a taste of

JOURNAL ENTRIES.

The Observations of Omar-No. 3. And that disgruntled Crowd that prates Reform. Whereat the rafters shake with feigned alarm-Turn not your back to it, nor fear its wrath. For it is harmless as a teapot Storm.

Thrue f'r Ye!

Pat-Did Fogarty tell ye fwat he said whin hey tould him th' baby wor thriplets? Mike-He did not. Fwat did he say? Pat-Thray of a koind bates two pair.

Essence of Reform.

Cassidy-Wud ye be afther tellin' me, Hogan, is th' mayor th' whole thing in Indianapolis? Hogan-He is not.

Cassidy-Thin fwy th' divvle is Misther Holtzman's pa-a-per dommin' him f'r taxes bein' Hogan-Cassidy, ye're no rayfor-r-mer, ilse ye'd know that 'tis th' rale issence of ray-

War News from Macedonia. to Abyssinia. That, happily, will remove them

"Yes, your Majesty," responded the grand

till to-morrow what otto be done to-day." Whereat the grand vizier laughed so loudly that the Sultan gave him another decoration and the correspondents cabled news of rejoicing in

the palace over another massacre in Macedonia A Football Psalm of Life.

Life is real! Life is earnest! And to slave is not its goal; But to kick the festive pigskin 'Twixt the posts, above the pole.

On the gridiron's line of battle Make the struggle of your life, Lest the padded foes, like cattle, Drive you down the field of strife.

Lives of football men remind us We can show what we are worth, And, departing, leave behind us Crippies scattered o'er the earth.

Let us, then, be up and doing, Kick the pigskin all the day, Ne'er retreating, e'er pursuing, Maiming comrades while we may.

DRISCOLL AND HIS MILLIONS.

Arizona Mine Owner Who Spends Only \$30 a Month.

San Francisco Examiner. Patrick Driscoll owns four of the bestpaying silver and gold mines in the Chloride valley of Mojave county, Arizona, and has an income of over \$90,000 a year, yet COST OF THE "SHOE BUILDING he spends no more than \$30 a month for his personal comfort. Many generous gifts however, have come from the Driscoll bank account to poor miners and their suffering

Driscoll is supposed to be worth between \$1,200,000 and \$1,600,000. His income from his mines is \$6,000 a month and he draws about \$15,000 a year dividends on railroad stock in which he invested in the early tion occurred Mr. Haugh has exposed him- days. He has no relatives as far as he

The old miner had experienced all the prospector's poverty and hardships until he was past middle age, when he drifted down to the Calico mines, in San Bernardino county, California, in 1881. There found a mine which he sold for \$15,000. This gave him his first capital to deal with in mining on his own account. From Calico he went to Arizona, and in two years located a base ore mine of silver, gold and lead in combinations. The Diana and Anprofits in the Harqua Hala mines and doubled his wealth in a few years. From none has had a more distinctly boomerang | that time he has been prospering to a de-

He has never changed his manner of liv ing. He is over sixty and in fine health. Every day he may be seen walking about the little town of Kingman or over to Williams, where he has lumber interests. No one would believe from his appearance that he had property. He lives alone in a cabin, cooks his own meals-of flaplacks, pork bacon and oatmeal-and sleeps in a of redwood filled with straw and covered with blankets. Once a year he goes Phoenix or Los Angeles for a few days, but he always returns to his cabin, saying that he will never take so long a journey again. His sole amusement is playing pedro for five-cent cigars, and if he can win a pocketful in the course of an afternoon he happy. He has never been known to stand the loss of more than a half-dozen cigars in the course of his pedro gambling in one day, for he will quit when the tide of luck is running so hard against him. Among the many stories told of Driscoll in the northern part of the Territory is one of the time he bet "a half" on an election

and lost. When he was told that he must

region, where coins less than a nickel are never used, and, splitting it in half with an ax, presented it to the winner of the wager in full payment of his bet of "a half." The old man loves to have people marvel at his cheap, primitive way of living while he is so wealthy, and he always relates in the Kingman and Ash Fork saloons what he hears strangers say to him about the "rich old Irishman who lives in a cabin." He has a grain of generosity and is not a miser, even if he does call himself one. year ago, when a miner's eyes were blown out in blasting operations at Clifton, Driscoll made quiet inquiries concerning the man. When he learned that a wife and six children were dependent upon blinded man's wages the old fellow sent a come known until several months later. Several times the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have been sent to relatives in the Eastern States and even to Ireland at his expense. When the world's fair was opened

Chicago Driscoll made up his mind to go and see it. His friends urged him to enjoy a part of his money in seeing something of the world. Before he was to start on the ong-discussed journey to Chicago, President Cleveland made his public declaration against the free coinage of silver. Driscoll's income was cut down several thousand dollars a month by an anti-silver coin-State or Nation by electing a Democratic age law. So he abandoned his journey, feeling that he could not afford so expensive a tour at such a time.

"SILLY ZIONISTS."

Labouchere's Opinion of the Movement Is Not Complimentary. London Truth.

I have no prejudice against the Jews: rather the reverse. They are well gifted intellectually, very sharp men of business, broad and cosmopolitan in their views on most things, and, far from being stingy, they are generally more charitable than most Christians. My only complaint against them would be that they are too exclusive, and decline to blend with more blame them for being traders and middle men than any other race for taking up the business for which they happen to have a racial gift. But the "Zionists," as a little clique of Jews term themselves, are very silly people, and seem to consist mainly of Hebrews who like to air their

eloquence and to have a "cause." Their first idea was to establish a sort of autonomous Jewish state in Palestine. Fortunately for them, the Sultan did not see his way to assent to this. This most unpractical suggestion having failed, they now would have the British government provide them with an area for their state Uganda. The establishment of protectorate has commercially proved a dismal failure. No one wants to go there, although we have built a railroad to it at the cost of many millions to the British taxpayer. I was not aware that the land of Uganda belonged to us, and I fall to see how we can grant an enormous area of it to either Jews or gentiles. But assuming that we do possess this right in our protectorates, there can be no reason why we should not encourage a Jewish colony, on the distinct understanding that the entire cost of administration and defense is guaranteed to us by a few Hebrew millionaires. But what, in the name of common sense, do the Zionists suppose that the Jews would do when they got this African Zion? They are not agriculturists. In no country do they take to agriculture, They are-as I have said-middlemen and traders. Between whom would they act as middlemen? With whom would they trade? The late Baron Hirsch provided ample funds to establish a Jewish agricultural colony in the Argentine. The experiment proved a failure. One of the chief pleas of this Zionist movement was that the Jews are so persecuted in Russia that it would be humanity to sesure them some sort of colony of refuge. As a matter of fact, it seems that, bad as the condition of the Jews is in Russia, they prefer it to being dumped down in Uganda.

Steffens's View of Carter Harrison.

Lincoln Steffens, in October McClure's.

The city of Chicago is ruled by the citizens of Chicago. Then why are the citizens of Chicago satisfied with half-reform? Why have they reformed the Council and left the administrative side of the government far behind? "One thing at a time," they will tell you out there. But that is not the reason. The administration has been improved. It is absurdly backward and uneven; the fire department is excellent, the police is a disgrace, the law department is expert, the health bureau is corrupt, and the street cleaning is hardly worth mention. All this is Carter H. Harrison. He is an honest man personally but indolent; a shrewd politician, and a character with reserve power, but he has no initial energy. Without ideals he does only what is demanded of him. He does not seem to know wrong is wrong, till he is taught; nor to care, till criticism arouses his political sense of popular requirement That sense is keen, but think of it: Every time Chicago wants to go ahead a foot, i as first to push its mayor up inch by be led, and Carter Harrison, with all his

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON THE IN DIANA REFORMATORY.

Superintendent Will H. Whittaker Submits Lengthy Document to the Board of Managers.

PRISONERS

THE REPORT GOES INTO THIS MAT-TER IN DETAIL.

anitary Condition of the Institution, the Mechanical Equipment, Etc., Is Discussed.

MR. WHITTAKER POINTS OUT THAT IT COST TOO MUCH.

Cash Book Not Kept Under the Past Administration-Workings of the Reformatory Described by Him.

Superintendent Will H. Whittaker, of the Indiana Reformatory, has submitted additional report as to his past managemanagers, now in session at Jeffersonville. The report was read to the members of the board Wednesday night, but it was not made public until last night.

The report, which is supplemental to the report made by Mr. Whittaker at the time he assumed the duties of superintendent, goes in to the question of the punishment of prisoners, the sanitary condition of the institution, the condition of the machinery and mechanical equipment, the amounts due the State from the companies holding the labor contracts and the cost of the building known as the "shoe building." As to this last point Mr. Whittaker shows that the building cost the State in excess of \$36,000, when the estimates of architects and contractors show that it should not have cost to exceed one-half that sum. Mr. Whittaker cites as another proof of the loose business methods in the institu-

tion within the past seven years the fact that there has not been kept a cash book showing the daily cash transactions of the institution, nor has there been kept a bank pay up he got a penny somewhere in that book showing the amount of money in bank belonging to the State.

The Report.

The report in full is as follows: "Gentlemen-Before assuming charge this Reformatory, Aug. 3, 1903, I submitted to you a report of the condition of this institution as it was found at that time, after months since this report was made to you. and in that time I have given very careful consideration to the institution in all of its departments, and beg to make to you an official report as to the management of this institution before and since it has been a Reformatory. Every word of my former report to you is correct, and it does not do justice to the loose business management that has been inaugurated in this institution in the past six years, and has been carried on through to the time you gentlemen took charge as its managers. "The loose methods in business management, in discipline and in the unsanitary condition of the Institution speak for themselves from the records left and the condition of the cells as found when you assumed charge, July 1. As to the discipline,

quote from the report of the assistant superintendent, Mr. M. M. Barnard, which is as follows: "'W. H. Whittaker, Superintendent: "'Dear Sir-As requested, I herewith submit a comparative statement of reports and punishments, together with the amount of fines assessed, for the months of August and September, 1902, and the months of

August and September, 1903: Total reports, August and September, Total reports, August and Number punishments, August and September, 1902..... Number punishments, August and September, 1903...... 68

Total time in punishments, August and September, 1902.......437 days Total time in punishments, August and September, 1903......380 days Average time in punishment, August and September, 1902.4 days 6 hours Average time in punishment, August and September, 1903.4 days 22 hours Total amount fines, August and September, 1902.....\$736.00

Average population, August and Septem-

Average population, August and Septem-"'The methods of reports and punishment I found on taking charge of the office of assistant superintendent, Aug. 3, were not in accord with the methods that are found in well regulated institutions of this character. As example, there were sixtythree inmates marching in lock-step, with heads shaved and dressed in stripes, all of which appeals to the rough side of their nature, and tends to make worse rather than better boys of those who are compelled to submit to such forms of punishment. In addition to this, two boys were compelled to wear a ball and chain. methods are forms of punishment that are no longer used as a means of discipline in reformatories or well-regulated institu-

" 'The solitary cells in the hospital, where it is necessary to place unruly boys, are not at all fit for punishment, and I will be unable to have the best discipline until these cells are remodeled. As they stand now, there is no ventilation and practically no light. It is impossible to place men in these calls for the time it takes to bring about proper punishment without injuring their health; and I ask that these cells be repaired at once, if it is possible to do so. 'In these unsanitary cells I find that inmates in many cases have been handcuffed to the door with their hands above their heads, so that the weight of the body, to a certain extent, rested upon the wrists of the inmates, which is inhuman in the extreme. I also found that prisoners in the third grade were not permitted to receive letters from their mothers, and that boys sixteen years old had been in this grade from eight to twelve months at a time without hearing or knowing anything of their people at home. Such antiquated methods are wholly unnecessary in the handling of boys or men in institutions of this character. "The foremen on the various contracts

have in the past had too much to say with reference to the reporting and punishment of inmates. This is a duty that belongs entirely to the officer in charge of the shop, and the discipline of the institution will be much improved just as soon as foremen and officers fully understand their duties

"There has been much improvement in the last two months. The officers are working hard to improve their respective departments; the sanitary condition of the titution is improved; the separating of prisoners and having a cell for each inmate will do much to aid discipline and give tone to the moral condition of the institution. Respectfully submitted, "'M. M. BARNARD, Asst. Supt."

A PLAGUE OF BEDBUGS. to the sanitary condition of the cells, every cell in the institution was infested with bedbugs, and in some cases with bodylice. The bedticks and clothing had not been taken from the cells and given a sun-bath

cell for every inmate in the institution The cursing of prisoners by the officers trade schools, that the people of the State were led to believe were being carried on here, did not exist except in name, and there has not been a boy who has gone from the institution in six years who has found a job on the outside because of a trade he learned in the institution, unless it was a trade he learned on one of the

"The statement in the former report that supplies were wrongfully taken from the storeroom to the amount of hundreds of dollars each year, has been fully established and has not been contradicted. "We find, after a careful inspection of the machinery by an expert, that same is in bad condition, and I quote from the report of Mr. Akers, the expert who is now placing said machinery in order: (Here follows a detailed statement by Mr. Akers, show-ing the machinery to be in a very bad con-

CLAIMS STILL UNSETTLED. "In the former report your attention was called to certain unsettled claims, as fol-

Southern Cooperage Company \$833.36 Taylor Manufacturing Company 581.30 Indiana Manufacturing Company 1,198.88 "These claims still remain unsettled, and there should be some action taken to col-

"The contracts now in force in this institution provided as follows: "'If at any time during the existence

this agreement any sum of money due from the party of the second part (the contractor) to the party of the first part (the State) shall be overdue and unpaid, terest thereon shall be paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum intil paid. "From examination of the books this contract there has been due large amounts from the Indiana Manufacturing Company-at times as much as \$12,000. On these amounts no interest has ever been

paid, and there is now due the State of Indiana from said contract in interest the sum of \$3,498.60, as follows: (Detailed statement covering period from July, 1896, to February, 1903, showing items of interest due from the Indiana Manufacturing Company.) "There has in the past been a system inaugurated in this institution that would

inure to the benefit of the contractor, towit: The contract provides that all inmates shall labor thirty days without the State receiving pay for their labor, in order that they may be instructed in their duties. After these thirty days the State then rement of the institution to the board of ceives 40 cents per day for thier labor. Many of these prisoners, after they have their trade are paroled by the Board of Managers, and after being on parole for one or two months or longer, some of them have violated their paroles and have been returned to the institution. They would be immediately placed upon the before they were learned and would have to continue to work another thirty days to learn the same trade before they would be again placed the time-books so that the State would receive payment for their services. A few of such cases I quote, giving you the name of the inmate, when he was received, when he was paroled and when returned for violation of parole. Each of these inmates has been worked by the respective contracts not only thirty days without pay to the State but sixty days. The names are as follows:

"No. 1837; Cooksey, Arenzo. Received Nov. 18, 1897, Owen county, grand larceny, two to fourteen years. Paroled Dec. 13 Returned for violation of parole Sept. 16. 1902. Out two years nine months. No. 2687; Musselman, Clyde. Received Sept. 14, 1899, Cass county, petit larceny, to three years. Discharged Sept. 12. 1902. Returned on new charge May 30, 1903, Miami county, grand larceny, one to four-teen years. New No. 3176. Out five months, "No. 2108; Gill, John. Received April 19, 1898, Vanderburg county, burglary, two to fourteen years. Paroled April 26, 1901. Returned for violation of parole April 1, 1902. Out eleven months eleven days,

"No. 3152; Copley, William. Received Nov. 2, 1900, Vermillion county, petit lar-ceny, one to three years. Paroled Dec. 12, Returned for violation of parole Aug. 1901. 12, 1902. Out eight months.
"No. 3114; Philips, William. Received Oct. 9, 1900, Hendricks county, grand larceny, one to fourteen years. Paroled Jan. 1902. Returned for violation of parole

"No. 2473; Tuckenbrook, Henry. Received Jan. 21, 1899. Allen county, grand larceny, to fourteen years. Paroled March 15 1900. Returned for violation of parole July Out three months eighteen days. Paroled July 22, 1901. Returned for violation of parole Feb. 14. 1902. Out six months twenty-three days.

"No. 3593; Harris, Isaac. Received Nov. 23, 1901, Daviess county, petit larceny, one to three years. Paroled Feb. 7, 1903. Returned for violation of parole April 12, 1903. Out two months five days. Transferred from tinshop trade school to foundry machine, July 22, 1903.

"No. 2044; Stanley, Edward. Received March 14, 1898, Delaware county, petit larceny, one to three years. Transferred to Indiana State Prison Jan. 11, turned on new charge May 23, 1903, Delaware county, grand larceny, one to fourteen years. New No. 4161. Out three years three months twenty-three days. "No. 2474; Barber, Jack. Received Jan. 23 1899, Marion county, petit larceny, one to three years. Discharged Jan. 16, 1902. Received on new charge April 22, 1902, Marion county, receiving stolen goods, one to three

years. New No. 3747. Out three months

six days. COST OF SHOE BUILDING. "For futher proof of the loose business management that has characterized this institution in the past, I wish to show you the manner in which the building known as the 'shoe building' was constructed and the amount it cost the State of Indiana, which amount was never authorized nor appropriated by the Legislature. On the 24th day of February, 1896, warden of the Prison South, by and with the consent of the board of directors. tered into a certain contract with J

reads as follows: 'The party of the second part (Mr. J. R Tarbox) shall proceed with all convenient speed to erect at his own expense and such point as may be directed by the party of the second part (the board of directors). a brick building 350 feet long, sixty-five feet wide, with three floors, with slate, tin or gravel roof. The plans for said building and all contracts with reference thereto, to first be submitted to and approved by the party of the first part and said board of directors. An accurate account of the exnense thereof shall be kept by the party of the second part (Mr. J. B. Tarbox) and all such accounts and matters in relation to the erection of said building shall at all times be subject to the inspection and supervision of said party of the first part and of the said board of directors. . Said second party (Mr. J. B Tarbox) is not bound hereby, unless he

exceeding \$15,000 in the erection of the said new shop or building. " . After the completion of building, said second party (Mr. J. B. Tarness therein, and until the money due from the labor of said convicts, at the rate of 30 cents per day, shall have equaled the invested by said Tarbox in the erection of said building, said party of the second part shall only be required to pay said party of the first part (the State of Indiana) in cash the sum of 10 cents per day for the labor of each of said con

elects so to do, to furnish or expend a sum

victs. "A careful study of this contract will show that the board of directors authorized Mr. J. B. Tarbox to construct a building within the walls of the prison for the purpose of manufacturing shoes. Mr. J. B. of all material that went into the construction of this building, and was to retain from the labor of the prisoners that he worked on this contract the sum of 30 cents per day until such time as he was reimbursed for the material purchased for said building; the State at that time not having money, or the Legislature not having appropriated money for the purpose of constructing this building. The State was to furnish all labor therefor. Therefore, Mr. Tarbox would have been at no expense ex-

cept the money paid for material. "I find that there is not the scratch of a pen nor a paper of any kind in the files of or the material that went into it was to ost the State. There has never been a record made with reference to this building by board of directors of the Prison South or the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory, 'except the record, part of which is quoted above. Neither did the board of directors of the Prison South or the board managers of the Indiana Reformatory ever audit or pass upon any bill of material that was purchased for the construction of said building. Neither did Mr. Tarbox keep an accurate account of purchases of material that went into the building, as directed by the above order of the board. The entire ducted by the superinndent of the Indiana Reformatory. All ills were approved and paid by him with-

aratus, and the b ld not have cost over \$18,000; and oes not take into account the material that was used from the old buildings that were torn down, much of which material we into the construction of this building. In addition to this, I have absolute proof that a certain contractor agreed to furnish the ma terial and construct this building, the State furnishing the labor, for the sum of \$17,079. VALUABLE PAPERS DISAPPEARED.

"All that is found on the files with reference to the construction of this building is report showing the amount of money withheld from the contracts to construct this building, with a statement of expenditure for material that was used in the construction of the building. Valuable papers pertaining to the construction of this building, such as estimates of its cost, the proposals submitted by responsible parties, are not now in the files of the Reformatory office, the same having been taken from the files without the knowledge or consent of the clerical force of the institution.

"The statement that is on file with reference to this building showing the amount of money retained by the superintendent of the Reformatory out of the contract of J. B. Tarbox and others, shows that there was \$38,408.40 retained for the construction of this building, when the estimates of architects and bids of responsible parties show that the building could be built for \$17,979. Out of the above amount retained the statement shows that there was material purchased and put into the construction of this shoe building to the amount of \$36,923.53; the remainder of the amount retained, \$1,484,87, being the balance transferred to the earnings account. Not one of the bills that are filed was ever passed upon by the board of managers of this institution, or ever approved by them, and a statement of this transaction is not mentioned upon their official records. Neither did they make to the Governor or to the Legislature in their reports any showing as to how this building was constructed; and in the settlement and payment of the bills for the construction of said building large amounts were paid for interest on bills that were overdue. We have absolute proof that this building should not have cost to exceed \$17,500, and the statement on file shows that \$36,923.53 was retained from the contract of J. B. Tarbox and others for the purpose of constructing

this building. "For further proof of loose business methods in this institution within the last seven years, will say that there has not been kept a cash book showing the daily cash transactions of the institution, nor has there been kept a bank book showing the amount of oney in bank belonging to the State.

"With reference to extra labor that has been furnished the Indiana Manufacturing Company, mentioned in my former report to you, will say that I expect to have same adjusted and ready to report to you the amount due within the next thirty days, Respectfully submitted "W. H. WHITTAKER, Superintendent."

CONVENTION OF THE STATE ASSO-CIATION IN SESSION.

Report of Miss Hongland, Secretary of the State Commission, Read-John Cotton Dana's Talk.

The annual convention of the State Library Association is holding a two days' session at the Statehouse. For the first time in the history of the association the library trustees of the State are taking an active interest in the work of the association and a number of them are meeting with the librarians. Miss Eva Fitzgerald, a bright young woman who has charge of the Kokomo library, is presiding over the sessions as president of the organization.

The report of the public library commission, prepared by Miss Mercia Hoagland, secretary of the State Library Commission, was one of the interesting items of business yesterday morning. Miss Hoagland is ill and was not able to be present. According to the report new libraries have been organized in Sullivan, Monticello, Poseyville, Salem, Mount Vernon and Union City. Kirklin has a new subscription library. Gifts have been received from Andrew Carnegie as follows during the last year:

Anderson, \$50,000; Attica, \$10,000; Bluffton, \$14,000; Evansville, \$13,500; Lebanon, \$10,000; Mount Vernon, \$12,500; Princeton, \$10,000; Rensselaer, \$10,000; Sullivan, \$10,000; Vincennes, \$20,000, making a total for the State of \$165,000. In addition to these gift Attica received a \$1,000 building and \$3,000 for books; Bluffton received \$4,000; Carthage received \$3,000; Hanover received \$25,000; Mount Vernon received \$7,500; Orland, \$4,000, and Terre Haute \$50,000, making a total of \$106,500.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to the topic, "Personnel of the Library Board," the discussion being led by J. H. Tomlin, of Shelbyville. The vital question boards of three members in the average Indiana towns should control the library of whether there should be a different board appointed. There was a great diversity opinion along this line. Another important feature of this discussion was whether or not there should be a book committee selected to assist the librarian in purchasing mittee but most of the librarians expresse themselves as being against this sort of an arrangement. There seemed to be a pr boards controlling libraries. These boards some remarked yesterday: "The librarian can manage a board of three much better than she can get on with a larger board." At this convention new officers will elected and the librarian appointed nominating committee composed of Mrs. Bruwell, of Marion, Mrs. Switz, of the State library, and Miss Lewis, of Shelby-

Last night the librarians listened to an interesting talk by John Cotton Dana, of Newark, N. J., who is known as one of the foremost librarians of the country. His topic was "A Certain Library." he did not select Newark because it is the best library, but because he knew it best He told of the general arrangement of the Newark library, which he considers ideal. It is the aim to keep the teachers of the Newark schools closely in touch with the ibrary. Newark, he says, is a musical city, and the librarian assists in making a collection of music for general use. Many of the musical and literary clubs of Newark are encouraged to hold meetings in the library building. "And so," said he, "to the extent of our resources and abilities and to the limit of our building we can help to in-crease the interest in fine and industrial

FICTION DISCUSSED. The question of "fiction" was discussed during the informal talk that followed Mr. Dana's paper. In the course of his remarks he stated that as far as he was personally concerned he believed that novels were reading. He said it was a question, how-000 or \$3,000,000 that is spent in this countr every year for new books for libraries well spent for fiction. This is a question he asserted, that the librarians of the co try will have to decide

W. L. Taylor, former attorney genera was at the meeting last night and took modest part in the discussion. He sever criticised the glazed paper that is used book printing these days. He asserted that half the "cross-eyed" children in the country were made so by reading from gle paper. He suggested that as the highe courts have declared against this style paper being used in printing law do ments, he hoped the public librarians indiana would take the same action. The work of the convention will close t lay with the election of officers, which take place this afternoon. The morn will open at 10 a. m. with a cussion of the topic, "Library Administra-Point of View," Mrs. Ida Gruwell, Mario From the Public's Point of View," th Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Indiana the Bookseller's Point of View. From the Club's Point of View." McEwen, Columbus. If the weather is fall lerrill Company to take the librarians